

REMARKS

By this Amendment the specification has been amended to improve its presentation, claims 1 and 3 have been revised to better conform to U.S. practice, and a new claim 5 has been added. Entry is requested.

In the outstanding Office Action the examiner rejected claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hwang. The applicants disagree.

Hwang disclose a printed circuit board which includes a twisted pair of conductive strips bonded to the same side of a printed circuit board (PCB) for reducing radio frequency interferences and forming a communication loop between a transmitter of a first computer workstation and a receiver of a second computer workstation .

Hwang does not mention use in a hearing aid, which is subject to the speech problem of noise radiation being picked up by the telecoil. So far, no effective and at the same time industrial strategy have been suggested in order to overcome the problem. As mentioned in the specification of this application, the best suggestion up to now is to use a twisted pair of soft wires from patches at the amplifier to the receiver. The problems relating to this solution is also described in the present application. The noise problem in hearing aids is, however, not a radio frequency interference problem as the signals transmitted to the receiver are in the audio range. In modern hearing aids the signal driving the receiver is often a signal with only a few different levels. Due to the

nature of such a signal, the noise problem will be much bigger than expected. This has the effect that especially a telecoil which is standard in many hearing aids will pick up the noise radiated from the pulsed signal running in the leads to the receiver. In electrical devices, it would be natural to suggest placement of the telecoil at a place distanced from the wires connecting the receiver and amplifiers, but in hearing aids this is simply not possible due to the serious size limitations. The telecoil will inevitably be close to the wires and the problem simply cannot be solved effectively in this way.

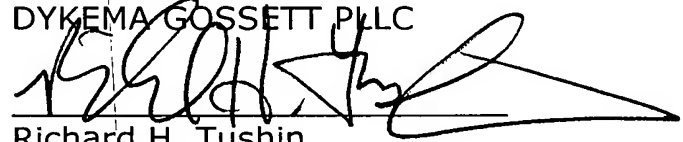
In the present invention a solution is provided whereby the leads powering the motor in the receiver are passed side-by-side and alternating on the two sides of a layer, and in such a manner that the first and second lead will cross one another at an angle but passing on each their side of the layer. By this construction, it becomes possible to allow placement of the telecoil without regards to possible radiation from the leads between receiver and amplifier. Hereby, a serious limitation and unsolved problem relating to noise being picked up by the telecoil has been solved.

It is submitted that Hwang does not suggest the claimed invention,
such that claims 1-3 and 5 should be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

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